

Application for Planning Approval

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

APPLICATION NO.

DA2025/060

LOCATION OF AFFECTED AREA

121 BRAEVIEW DRIVE, OLD BEACH

DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

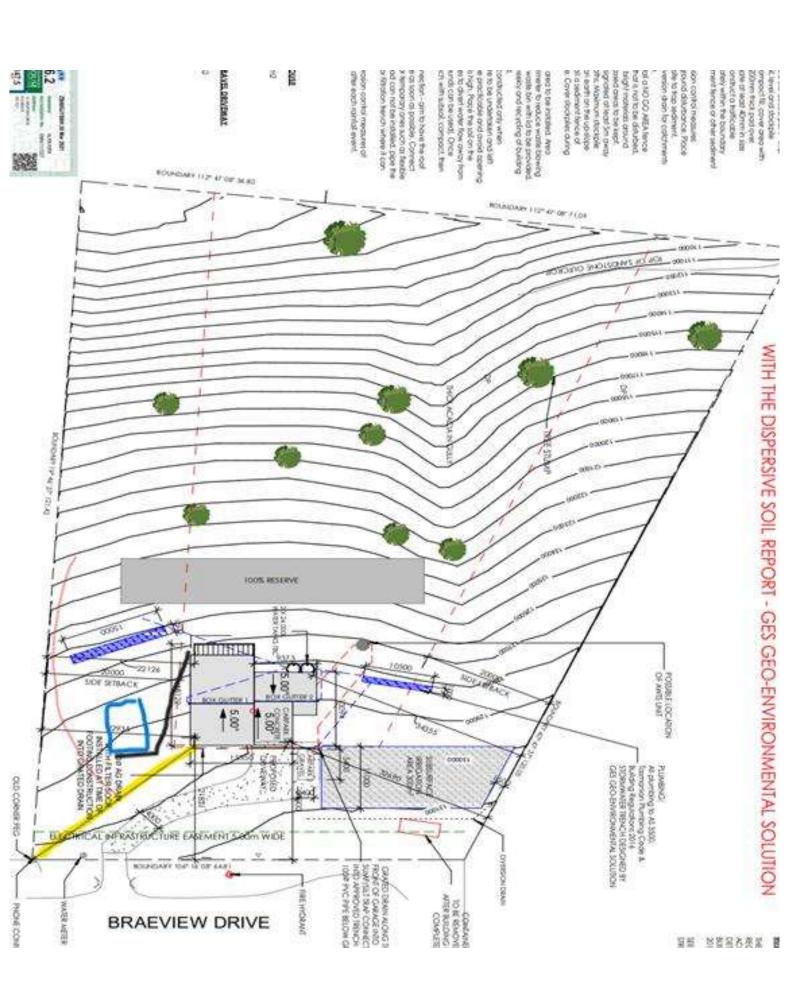
OUTBUILDING

A COPY OF THE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION MAY BE VIEWED AT www.brighton.tas.gov.au AND AT THE COUNCIL OFFICES, 1 TIVOLI ROAD, OLD BEACH, BETWEEN 8:15 A.M. AND 4:45 P.M, MONDAY TO FRIDAY OR VIA THE QR CODE BELOW. ANY PERSON MAY MAKE WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH S.57(5) OF THE LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993 CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION UNTIL 4:45 P.M. ON 25/06/2025. ADDRESSED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AT 1 TIVOLI ROAD, OLD BEACH, 7017 OR BY EMAIL AT development@brighton.tas.gov.au. REPRESENTATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE A DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER TO ALLOW COUNCIL OFFICERS TO DISCUSS, IF NECESSARY, ANY MATTERS RAISED.

JAMES DRYBURGH Chief Executive Officer







Dang Van

From:Doyle, ThomasSent:Friday, 6 June 2025 2:39 PMTo:DevelopmentSubject:Request for further information - DA 2025 / 00060 (121 Braeview Drive, Old Beach)Attachments:121 Braeview Drive mark up .png

Caution: This is an external email and may be **malicious**. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hi Dang

The shed will be 20m from the front boundary

There are no plans to extend the current FCR driveway, the driveway as it is now, is left over FCR and 40mm Road base that was spread out after the build.

The area of the spread out is 5m wide by 12m Long, the works will not involve the release of concentrated stormwater or result in the disturbance of natural soils. All stormwater caught by the proposed shed will be piped and join the soakage trenches behind the shed

If you require any further info, please let me know

Regards

Thomas Doyle



taswater.com.au



Dang Van

From:	Doyle, Thomas
Sent:	Friday, 16 May 2025 12:54 PM
То:	Dang Van
Subject:	RE: Request for additional information - DA 2025 / 00060 (121 Braeview Drive, Old Beach)
Attachments:	121 Braeview Drive shed mark .PNG; IMG_0310.jpeg
Follow Up Flag: Flag Status:	Flag for follow up Flagged

Caution: This is an external email and may be **malicious**. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hi Dang

The shed will be 11m off the side boundary and 6m from the brickworks of the house

There will be no alterations to the driveway, we have an FCR/road base driveway, I have attached a photo for your reference

Let me know if you require any further information

Regards

Thomas Doyle



From: Dang Van <dang.van@brighton.tas.gov.au> Sent: Wednesday, 7 May 2025 2:10 PM To: Doyle, Thomas Subject: Request for additional information - DA 2025 / 00060 (121 Braeview Drive, Old Beach)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Good afternoon Thomas,



CERTIFICATE OF THE RESPONSIBLE DESIGNER

Section 94 Section 106 Section 129 Section 155

To:	Tom Doyle		Owner name	25
	121 Breaview Drive		Address	Form 35
	Old Beach, TAS	7017	Suburb/postcode	
Designer detail	S:			
Name:	Grant Wood		Category:	Engineer civil
Business name:	Venn Engineering Pty Ltd		Phone No:	02 4244 7038
Business address:	PO Box 3084			
	Thirroul, NSW	2515	Fax No:	-
Licence No:	690930425 Email address:	sheds@venn.eng	gineering	
Details of the p	roposed work:			
Owner/Applicant			Designer's proje	ect LAUS95983520
Owner/Applicant	Tom Doyle		reference No.	LAUS95983520
Address:	121 Breaview Drive		Lot No	:
	Old Beach, TAS	7017	[
Type of work:	Building work x	F	Plumbing work	(X all applicable)
Description of wor	rk:			
x 2.400m eaves height. T	ion-habitable shed) with importance Ivl 2 of size he building consists of cold formed steel framing crete pavement slab on ground where shown.		dding ao re- w sto on ma	ew building / alteration / ldition / repair / removal / -erection ater / sewerage / ormwater / site wastewater anagement system / ckflow prevention / other)

Description of the Design Work (Scope, limitations or exclusions): (X all applicable certificates)

Certificate Type:	Certificate		Responsible Practitioner	
	Building design		Architect or Building Designer	
	Structural design		Engineer or Civil Designer	
	☐ Fire Safety design		Fire Engineer	
	Civil design		Civil Engineer or Civil Designer	
	Hydraulic design		Building Services Designer	
	☐ Fire service design		Building Services Designer	
□ Electrical design		Building Services Designer		
	Mechanical design		Building Service Designer	
	Plumbing design		Plumber-Certifier; Architect, Building Designer or Engineer	
	☐ Other (specify)			
Deemed-to-Satisfy:	1	Performance S	Solution: (X the appropriate box)	

Other details:

The design complies with the following deemed-to-satisfy parts of 2022 NCC-BCA Vol. 2 & Housing Provisions:

- Part H1D4(1)(a)(ii) for resistance of concrete (AS3600)
- Housing provision 2.2.4 for resistance of fastenings in concrete (AS5216)
- Part H1D6(3)(c) for resistance of cold-formed steel members (AS/NZS4600)
- Housing provision 2.2.3(a), (b) & (c) for the following actions to AS/NZS1170 parts 1 to 4:
- o Imposed: 2.5 kPa to slab (light vehicles) where slab is shown
- o Wind: Importance level 2, Region A4, Terrain Cat. 2.78,
- Topographic (Mt) 1.00, Shielding (Ms) 1.00 and Site wind speed (Vsit, β) 38.10 m/s o Snow: 0.00 kpa
- o Earthquake: Design category I

Design documents provided:

The following documents are provided with this Certificate -

Document description:		
Drawing numbers:	Prepared by:	Date:
LAUS95983520 sheets 1 to 11 revision A	Venn Engineering Pty Ltd	02/10/2024
Schedules:	Prepared by:	Date:
Specifications:	Prepared by:	Date:
Computations:	Prepared by:	Date:
Performance solution proposals:	Prepared by:	Date:
Test reports:	Prepared by:	Date:

Standards, codes or guidelines relied on in design process:

2022 National Construction Code – Building Code of Australia Volume 2 & Housing Provisions Australian Standard for Structural design Actions parts 0, 1, 2, 3 & 4 (AS/NZS 1170) Australian Standard for Cold-formed Steel Structures (AS/NZS 4600:2018) Australian Standard for Concrete Structures (AS 3600:2018) Australian Standard for Post-installed Fasteners in Concrete (AS 5216:2021) Australian Steel Institute Design Guide Portal Frame Steel Sheds and Garages 2nd edition June 2014

Any other relevant documentation:

Attribution as designer:

I, Grant Wood, am responsible for the design of that part of the work as described in this certificate;

The documentation relating to the design includes sufficient information for the assessment of the work in accordance with the *Building Act 2016* and sufficient detail for the builder or plumber to carry out the work in accordance with the documents and the Act;

This certificate confirms compliance and is evidence of suitability of this design with the requirements of the National Construction Code.

	Name: (print)	Signed	Date
Designer:	Grant Wood	- Altoo	02/10/2024
Licence No:	690930425		

Note: single residential dwellings and outbuildings on a lot with an existing sewer connection are not considered to increase demand and are not certifiable.
If you cannot check ALL of these boxes, LEAVE THIS SECTION BLANK.
TasWater must then be contacted to determine if the proposed works are Certifiable Works.
I confirm that the proposed works are not Certifiable Works, in accordance with the Guidelines for TasWater CCW Assessments, by virtue that all of the following are satisfied:
The works will not increase the demand for water supplied by TasWater
The works will not increase or decrease the amount of sewage or toxins that is to be removed by, or discharged into, TasWater's sewerage infrastructure
The works will not require a new connection, or a modification to an existing connection, to be made to TasWater's infrastructure
The works will not damage or interfere with TasWater's works
The works will not adversely affect TasWater's operations
The work are not within 2m of TasWater's infrastructure and are outside any TasWater easement
I have checked the LISTMap to confirm the location of TasWater infrastructure
If the property is connected to TasWater's water system, a water meter is in place, or has been applied for to TasWater.

Assessment of Certifiable Works: (TasWater)

Certification:

I being responsible for the proposed work, am satisfied that the works described above are not Certifiable Works, as defined within the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008,* that I have answered the above questions with all due diligence and have read and understood the Guidelines for TasWater CCW Assessments.

Note: the Guidelines for TasWater Certification of Certifiable Works Assessments are available at: <u>www.taswater.com.au</u>

	Name: (print)	Signed	Date
Designer:			

CONSTRUCTION PACKAGE FOR COLD FORMED STEEL BUILDING CREATED FOR TOM DOYLE JOB NUMBER 95983520



Service over and above

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Sheeting Layout	Girl Layout	Roof Framing Plan	Portal Frame Sections	Achor Bolt Details	Building Layout Plan
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sneeting Layout

CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATIONS

The following items will require non-typical installation that will take extra time and care during the construction process. Please take precautions.

Some opening beaders in building do not match girs tote in well. In these cases standard header installation will not be possible and header will need to be rotated with web of header pointed to oxiside of building instead of pointing form.

Some items in order will need to be cut to length on site. Please see 'Notes' column in order for full list of items to be cut and their lengths.

CONSTRUCTION PACKAGE NOTES

All girt layout and sheeting layouts drawings in this construction package are exterior views, and in these Illustrations, components are drawn as if viewed from the outside of the building. This construction package is to bused in conjunction with the created order for the job. All lengths and piece marks of materials in this package will correspond to an item in the order. For example, on the Sidewall A girt layout, there will labely an altern with a piece mark of SQAL. This will correspond to a laine term in the order with the piece mark of SQAL. Products that do not include a piece mark will be marked with the product code.

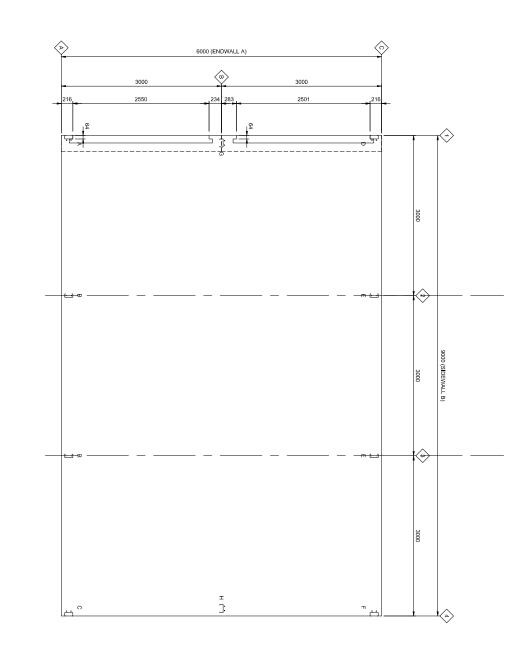
All drawings in this construction package are for reference only, and are to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.



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This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.

11 mm	ANCHOR BOLTS - PA DOORS	Ν
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	ANCHOR BOLTS	



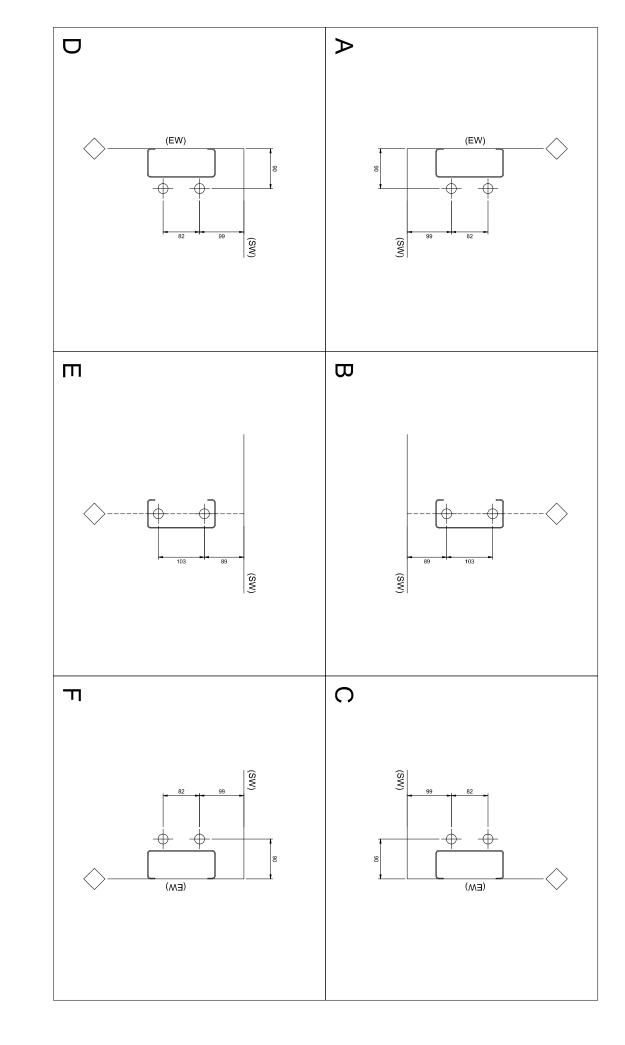
Building Layout Plan

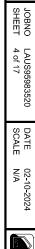


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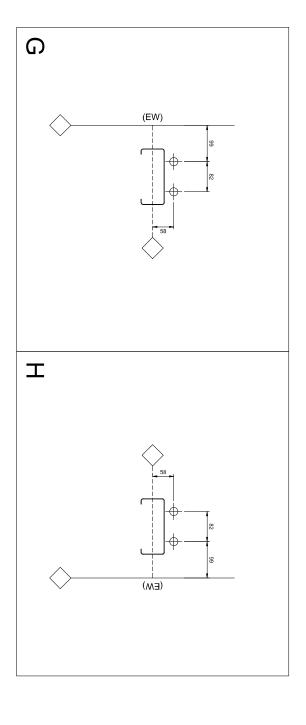
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Anchor Bolt Details

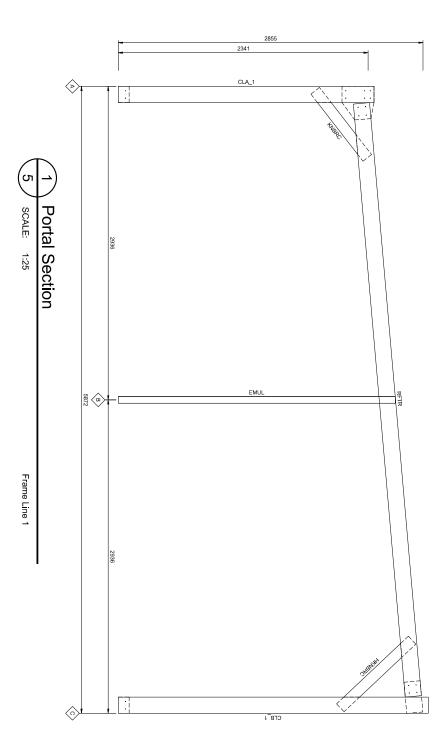




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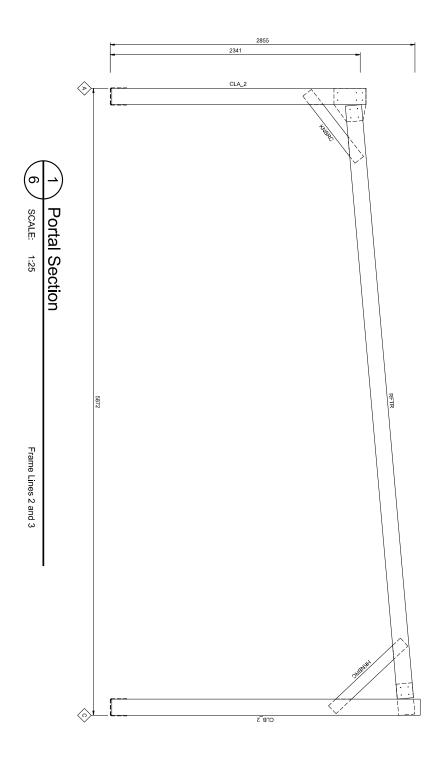






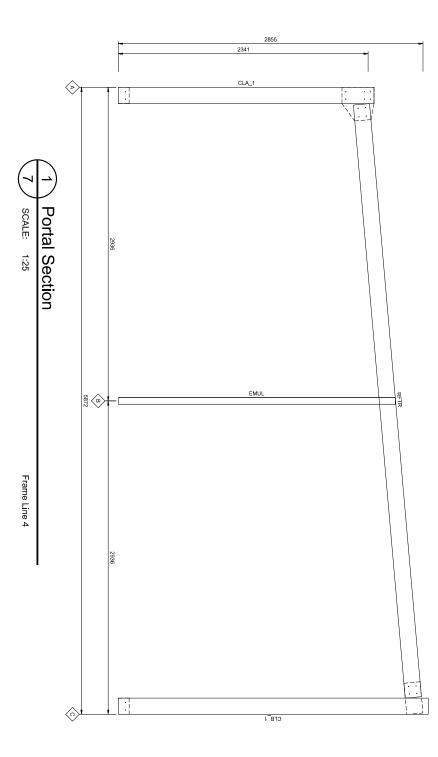




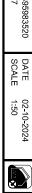


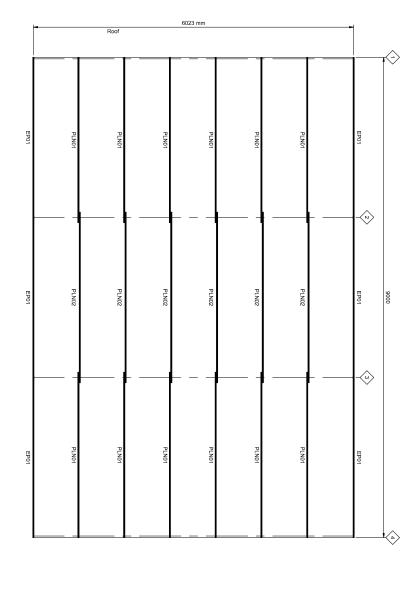








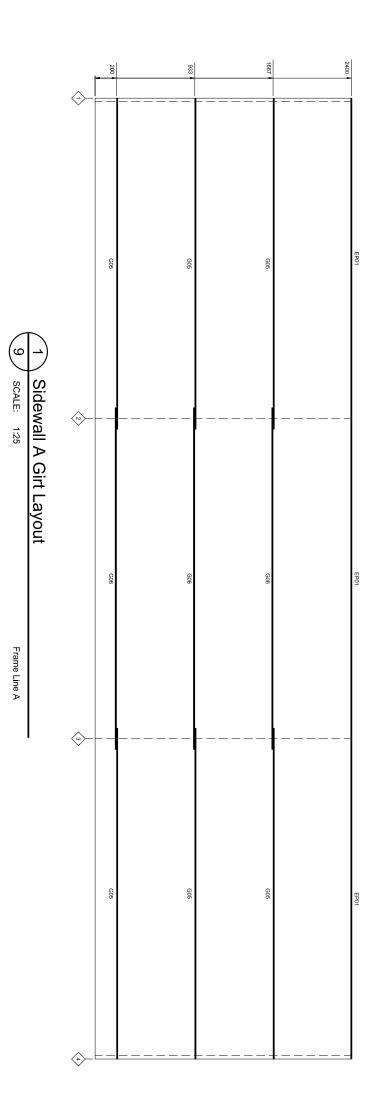










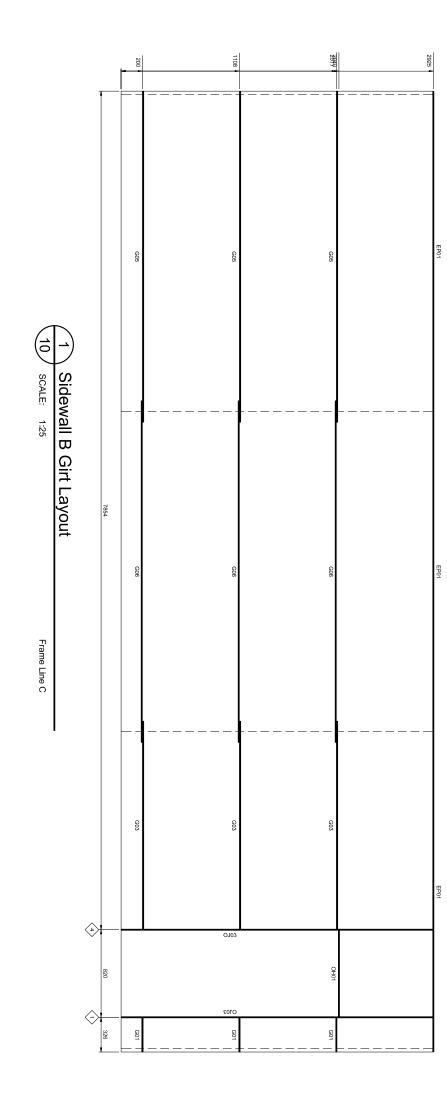


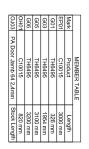




ing plans will always take precedence

Girt Layout

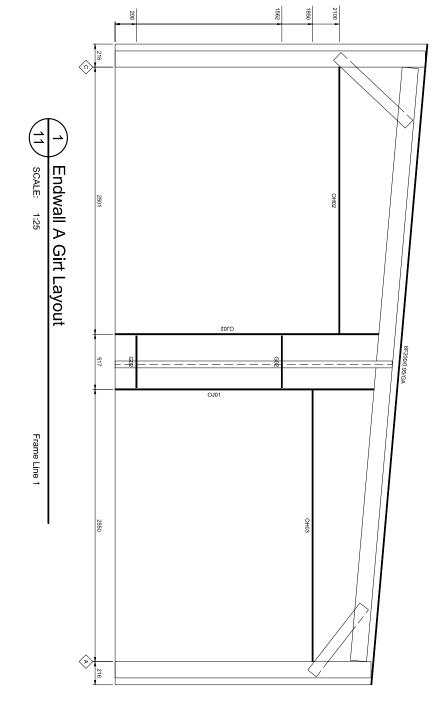




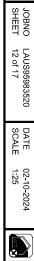
JOBNO LAUS95983520 DATE 02-10-2024 SHEET 11 of 17 SCALE 1:25

This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.

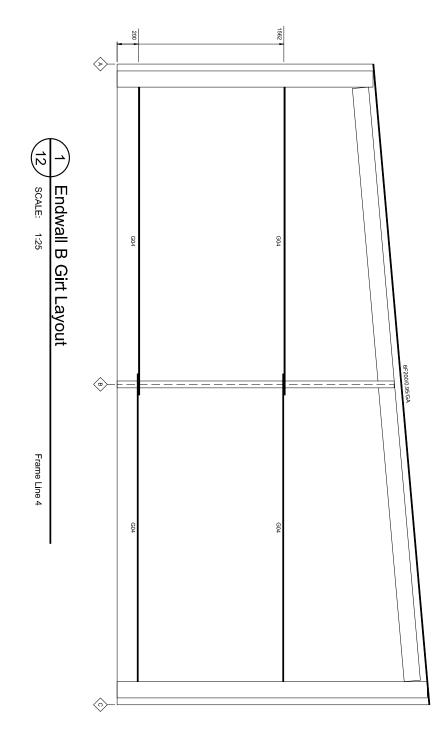
Girt Layout















Frame Line A

1 Sidewall A Sheeting Layout 13 scale: 125

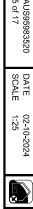
2447 mm Sheeting starts with this sheet and moves across wall 2447 mm

2447 mm



4 Sidewall B Sheeting Layout SCALE: 1:25 Frame Line C

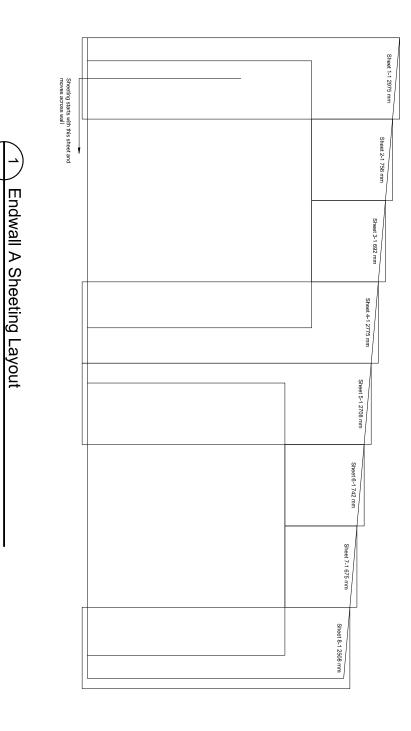
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Sheeting starts with this sheet and moves across wall		2975 mm



(15 _

SCALE: 1:25

Frame Line 1



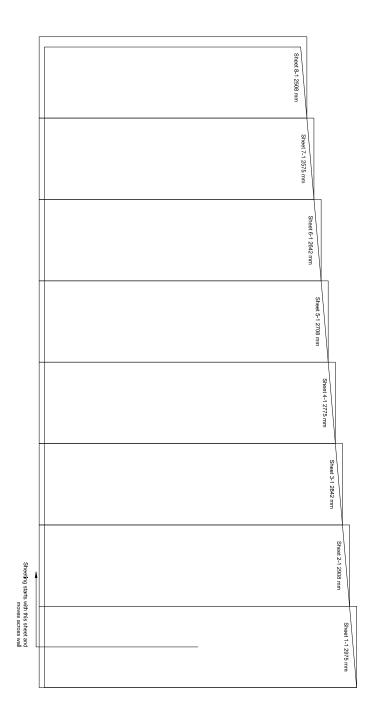


JOBNO LAUS95983520 SHEET 16 of 17 This illustration is for reference only, and is to be used to supplement the engineering drawings. If any discrepancies occur, the engineering plans will always take precedence.

Sheeting Layout

Endwall B Sheeting Layout SCALE: 1:25 Frame Line 4

6



installer. Generic Temporary Bracing Information The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid building collapse or damaging structural movement during construction. This collapse can occur with no notice and as such the installation of appropriate The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid building collapse or damaging structural movement during construction. This collapse can occur with no notice and as such the installation of appropriate The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid damage, injury, and possible death. Determination, procurement, and correct installation of temporary bracing is the responsibility of the builder / primary contractor / includers.

Bracing Materials

The constructor / installer is to supply suitably sized materials for temporary bracing. These materials are generally capable of tension, but in some circumstances will need to be capable of tension and compression. Load rated ratchet strapping of an appropriate size can be used to temporarily 'x-brace' bays in both directions, until the final bracing systems are fullyinstalled. This is especially critical for buildings where X Bracing is not required in the final structure due to the use of moment frames or diaphragm bracing.

emporary Bracing Location

Frame First Method (most common) is used, then the use of tension only bracing and creating temporarily braced bays as per Fig 1 and Fig 2. can be used. As a basic guide, a minimum of every 4th bay should have temporary bracing installed as per Fig 2. The location of Temporary bracing will depend on the installation method used. Installation should be completed in accordance with the Construction Package, Engineering Plans, and Instruction Manuals. If the

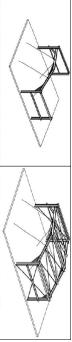
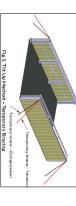


Fig 1. Frame First Temporary Bracing on First Rafter Installed Fig 2. Temporary Bracing Installed as X Bracing

rafters and purlins can be installed with temporary bracing holding rafters in place (similar to Fig 1) until final bracing of diaphragm sheeting is installed If the Tilt Up Method Is used (where walls are constructed on the ground And then tilted into place), then the tops of columns are braced with a tension and compression brace in the same direction Fig 3. Then



capable of fully stabilising the structure during the construction process. angle. The connection strength of temporary bracing is a critical consideration and these connections must be capable of resisting the potentially substantial temporary bracing loads – whether this connection point be to the building, the foundations or to the ground. Dependent upon building size this may include heavy angles and post installed concrete anchors. The temporary bracing methods used must be Typically, braces should be positioned diagonally across the structure from the top to the bottom, intersecting near the midpoint to provide stability, optimally at a 45-degree angle but no less than a 20-degree

Additional Temporary Bracing

The temporary bracing described is a minimum requirement for a standard-sized building in average conditions. Additional consideration should be given to larger building spans and/or challenging site conditions. There may also be an increased risk in relation to partially completed buildings and exposed sites. It is recommended that extra temporary bracing is utilized if moderate wind speeds are expected on site. Additional support elements, such as steel cables may need to be introduced that can be attached to the building's framework and anchored to the ground or other stable structures to provide extra stability. The frame should remain rigid throughout and such responsibility lies with the constructor. Buildings should not be left in a partially completed state longer than necessary.

Bracing Removal
The temporary bracing should not be removed until all purlins, girts and permanent cross bracing, diaphragm bracing or moment frames where used are installed. The temporary bracing is to remain in place
where possible, until the roof and wall clading is fully installed. If you need any further information regarding the installation of temporary bracing or are at all unsure of the necessary requirements for this
where possible, until the roof and wall clading is fully installed. If you need any further information regarding the installation of temporary bracing or are at all unsure of the necessary requirements for this specific building, there are guides available through various industry bodies:

https://www.standards.org.au/ AS/NZS 5131:2016 'Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection. https://www.steel.org.au/ 'Structural steelwork fabrication and erection code of practice', 2014. https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ 'Construction work - steel erection. Information sheet', 2016.

Support is also available at support@actbuildingsystems.com

INSTALLATION ONLY. THE ABOVE INFORMATION REGARDING TEMPORARY BRACING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION FOR THIS DESIGN AND IS PROVIDED AS A GUIDE TO AID



STRUCTURAL GENERAL NOTES

- = **i**

- 1.4 1.2 J General
 1 Tress drawings are

 a) usinity owned by Steeline and Vern Engineering Pty Ltd
 a) usinity owned by Steeline and Vern Engineering Pty Ltd
 b) Provided for the sale purpose of obtaining building approval and guiding construction of a single building at the job address shown in the tille block
 b) Provided for the sale purpose of obtaining building approval and guiding construction of a single building at the job address shown in the tille block
 c) Prohibited to be used for any other purpose without writen authorisation from Steeline and Vern Engineering Pty Ltd.
 c) Only valid if signed by the engineer and must not be allered in any vary without signed approval from the engineer.
 e) Produced to sale but dimensions shall not be obtained by measuring the dawings. All dimensions are in millimeters unless stated otherwise.
 e) Produced to sale but dimensions shall not be obtained by measuring the dawings. All dimensions are in millimeters unless stated otherwise.
 f) The engineer accepts to liability for the contracts of drawings that are invalid.

 1.2 The engineer accepts to bailed by measuring the dawings. All dimensions are in millimeters unless expendence to change to representative of Vern Engineering Pty Ltd.
 1.2 The engineer accepts to liability of the contracts of drawings that are invalid.
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- The word the engineer used in these notes refers to an employee or nominated representative of Venn Engineering Pty Ltd. The engineer is not the project manager or sits supervisor for this project. It is the responsibility of the project manager or sits supervisor in charge to ensure that the non-structural requirements of the Soverning Building Code are considered and appropriately designed. This includes, but not limited to, fire & bushfire design, access requirements, future roof access requirements, lighting, glazing and electical design, etc.
- 2.1 2.1
- Structural Design The structural framing components detailed in these drawings have been designed in accordance with the following documents for the design criteria detailed in these notes Governing Building Code 2022 National Construction Code – Building Code of Australia Volume 2 and 2022 Housing Provisions Standard ASINCS 11710.22002(+A2) ASINCS 1170.22002(+A2) ASINCS 1170.22002
- Loading Standards
- AS/NZS 4600:2018
- 2.2 Cad formed Steel member standard ASNRS 4600/2018 These drawings are also the finit of the Structural Design, any requirements for additional structural design of other items included in the project are specifically excluded if not shown on these drawings. This includes, but not limited to, requirements for additional loads that aren't specified including flood design loads, additional roof loads from solar panels, relaining walls required on site, driveway design etc.
- 2.3 These structural drawings and specifications repr esent the finished structure. The building is not considered complete until the installation of all components
- 2.4 and details show here in are installed according to the drawings. No alterations are to be made to this structure without written approval of the engineer. This includes, but not limited to, modification to the plans and/or specifications, be the installation and additional openings. Increased in ordinades, six/light roof sheets or removal of deading. If changes are made without written approval, such changes shall the legal and financial responsibility of the contractor or sub-contractors involved and it shall be their full responsibility to replace or repair the condition
- uilding as directed by the engineer.

3.0 Des sign Criteria

- Shielding multiplier... Wind region Building Importance level.... Topographic multiplier..... Ferrain category _____ . ₽4 .10a 2.78
- Snow load. Ultimate design wind speed. . 0.00 kPa 38.1 m/s

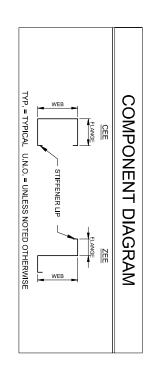
- Soll Type Non--aggressive (not saline or acid sulfate)
- 4 4 0 Installation Building Contractor Responsibilities The contractor shall verify and confirm all site conditions and dimensions. Any discrepancies between drawings and site conditions shall be referred to the engineer
- for decision before proceeding with the work. 4.2 All workmanship and materials are to be in accordance with the Governing Building Code including all relevant Australian Standards and local statutory authorities
- 4.3 except where varied by the contract documents. The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the structure in a stable condition and ensuing no part is overstressed under construction activities. They shall provide all temporary bracing, shoring or other means to avoid excessive stresses and to hold structural elements in place during erection.
- 4.4 These temporary provisions shall remain in place unit sufficient permanent members are excled to ensure the safety of partially erected structures. The contractor is responsible for meeting all laws regulating the erection of stele fuldings including, but not limited to. Safe Work Australia guidelines. The contractor shall be responsible for the location of all services in the violativity of the works. Any services shown are provided for fundiming to all services prior to commencing and shall be responsible for the location of all services prior to commencing and shall be responsible for the repair of any damage caused to services.
- as any loss incurred because of the damage to any service.
- Foundation
 - The bearing capacity of the foundation supporting the footings and sate shall be confirmed before any concrete is placed. No earth or debris is to fail into the footings or places before and during placing of concrete. All footings shall be located centrally under walls and columns unless noted otherwise.
- Concrete embedment depths do not apply to locations where any uncompacted fill or disturbed ground exists or where walls of the excavation
- 5 5 5
- will not stand without support. Request further advice from the explorer in these factorstance with fause 6.4.2 of AS 2870-2011. Fill used for the support of a site to ingrund shall be controlled fill or rolled fill as in accordance with fause 6.4.2 of AS 2870-2011. State less than 100sq. In 1 plan area are suitable for AS 2870-2011 site dateses A. S. K. For larger state of for site classes M-D. H1. H1-D. H2. H2-D. E & E-D. State less than 100sq. In 1 plan area are suitable for AS 2870-2011 site dateses A. S. K. For larger states of for site classes M-D. H1. H1-D. H2. H2-D. E & E-D. The safet may experience cracking more than is considered romally acceptable. The cracking is considered of aesthetic concern only and should not effect the subtural performance of the state or shedt. If this is not desired, contact the explorer for further advice.

- 6.0 6.2 Concrete
- Concrete placement and workmanship shall be in accordance with AS 3600-2018 & AS 2870-2011

- Concrete is hall be
 Concrete is hall be<

- 7.5 Cover to deriver any enditional basis.
 7.5 Cover to deriver any enditional basis of concrete in contact with the ground:

 3) Somm for surfaces of datas fully enclosed by the building without open bays or
 3) Somm for surfaces of datas fully enclosed by the building without open bays or
 6) For buildings, with open bays within known that he coastline with open bays.
 7) For buildings within known basis with network of the coast, contact the engineer for cover and concrete grade requirements.
 7) For buildings within known bays within known the coastline with open bays.
 7) For buildings within known basis and 800mm for 12mm? have and 800mm for 16mm? basis.
 7) Restrictorement shall be lapped such that the two outermost wires of one sheet overlap the two outermost wires of the other sheet by 25 mm.
 7) Restrictorement shall be lapped such that the two outermost wires of one sheet overlap the two outermost wires of the other sheet by 25 mm.
 7) Restrictore Forts
 8) Anothor boilts shall be installed in accordance with AS 3600-2018 unless noted otherwise on drawings.
 8) Dimoles using a percussion drift (coring not permitted) to the correct hole diameters and depth as specified in the drawings.
 8) Anothor boilts and chemical epony adhesive is not permitted unless written confirmation from the engineer is provided.
 8) A Substitution of anchors boils and chemical epony adhesive is not permitted unless written confirmation from the engineer is provided.
 8) For chemical anchors, ensure land is not applied to the anchors whilst epony adhesive is ounding.
- 9.0 Light Gauge Cold-formed Steel 9.1 All light gauge cold-formed steel shall comply with AS 1397-2021 and be the following grades
- Thickness(mm) Stee BMT ≤ 1.0mm 1.0mm < BMT < 1.5mm 1.5mm ≤ BMT ≤ 3.0mm Steel grade (yield stress, MPa) G550 Protective coating (g/m2) Z350
 - Z350
- G500 G450
- Z350
- 1. Joint 2 South Control Section 1 South Control Section 2 South Sect



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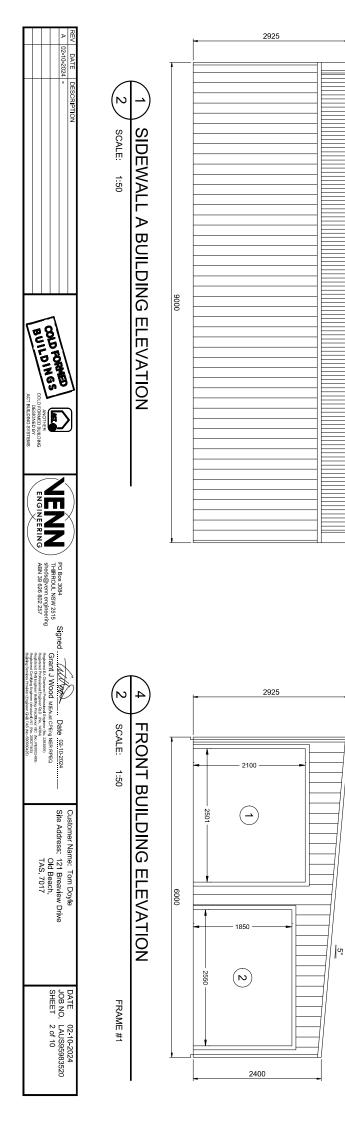


PO Box 3084 S THIRROUL NSW 2515 sheds@venn.engineering ABN 39 626 802 257 Signed ______ Grant J WOOd MEAust CPEng NER RPEQ Replated EX Cantered Protestoal Engineer (Nr. 20008) Replated Professional Engineer (DI. (Nr. 1980) Replated Chifying Enginee (Include) (Vr. Nr. 2007) (ES) Replated Chifying Engineer (Include) (Vr. Nr. 2007) (ES) Replated Chifying Engineer (Include) (Vr. Nr. 2007) (ES) Replated Chifying Engineer (Include) (Vr. Nr. 2007) (ES) Date 02-10-2024

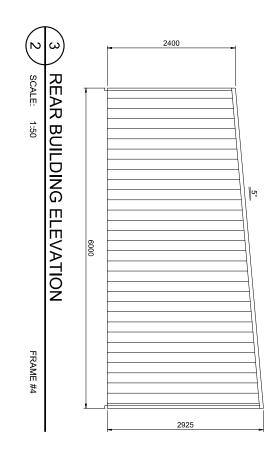
Site Address: 121 Breaview Drive Old Beach, TAS, 7017

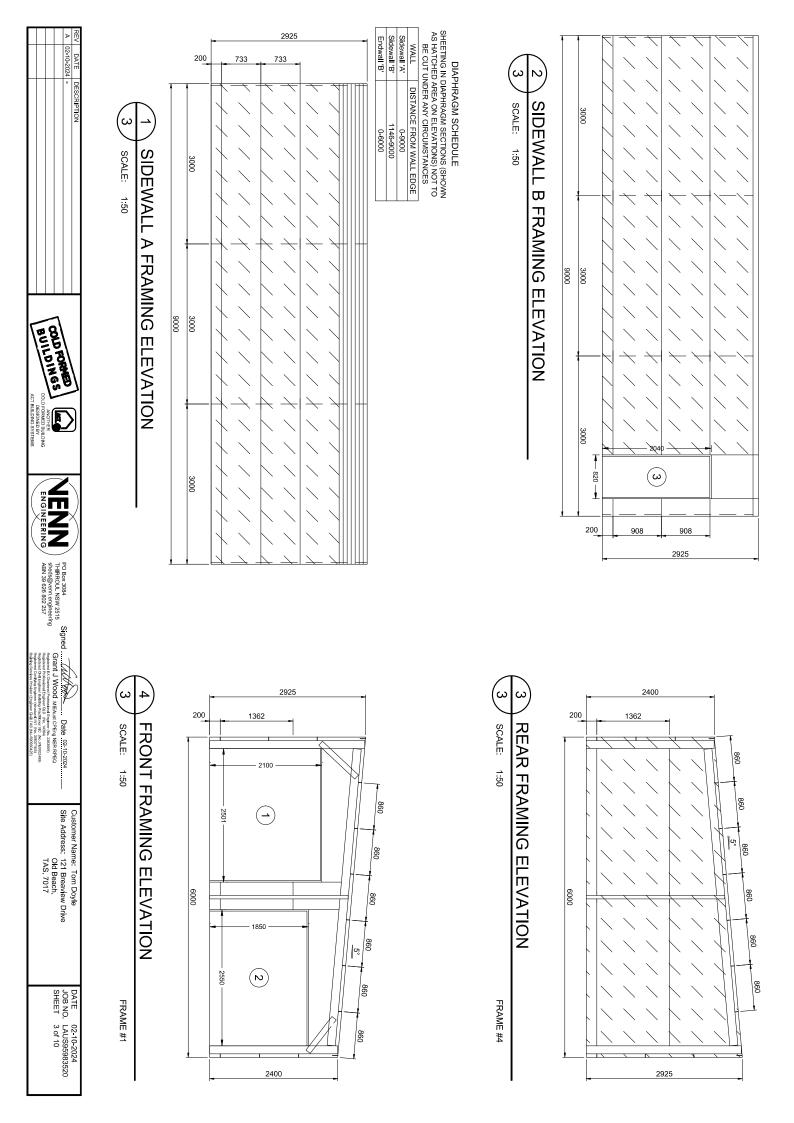
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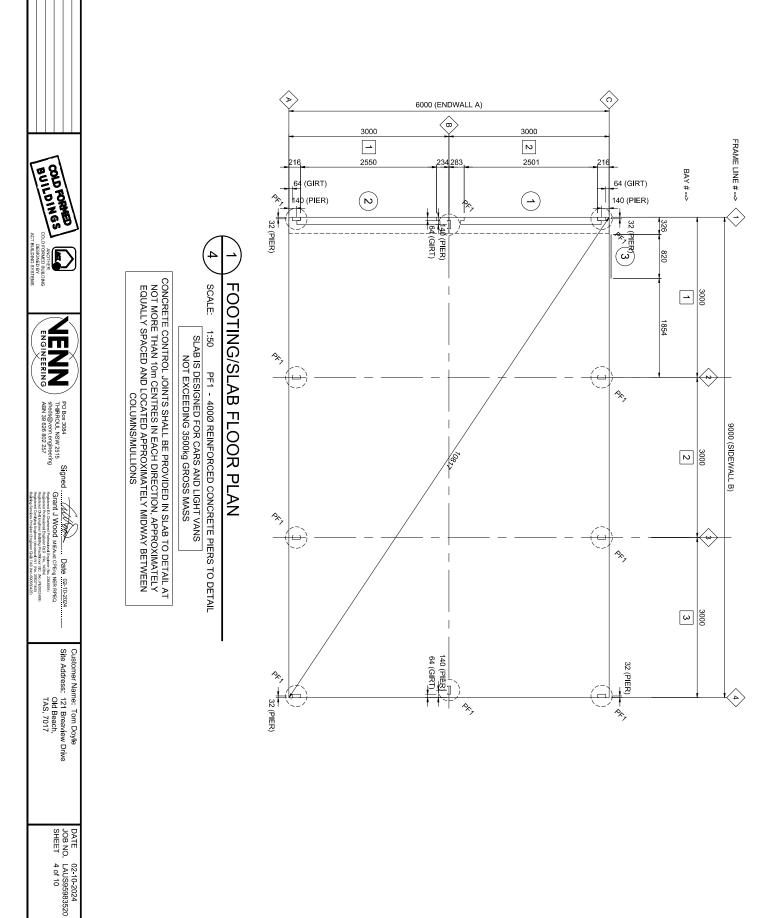
Customer Name: Tom Doyle









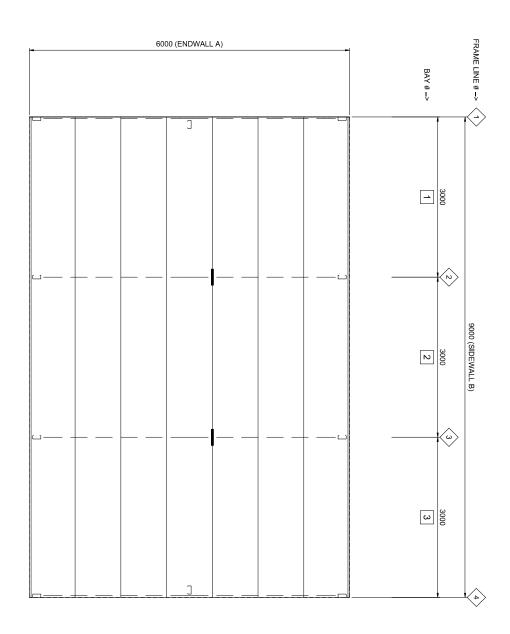


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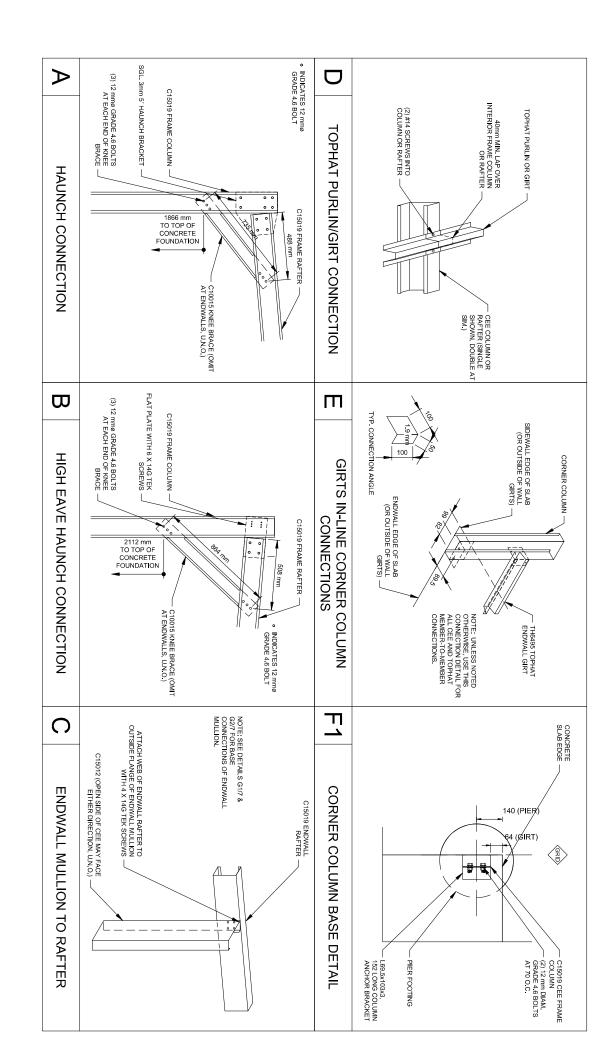
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Old Beach, TAS, 7017	Sto Address 191 Broavious Drive	Customer Name: Tom Dovle
SHEET 5 of 10	JOB NO. LAUS95983520	DATE 02-10-2024





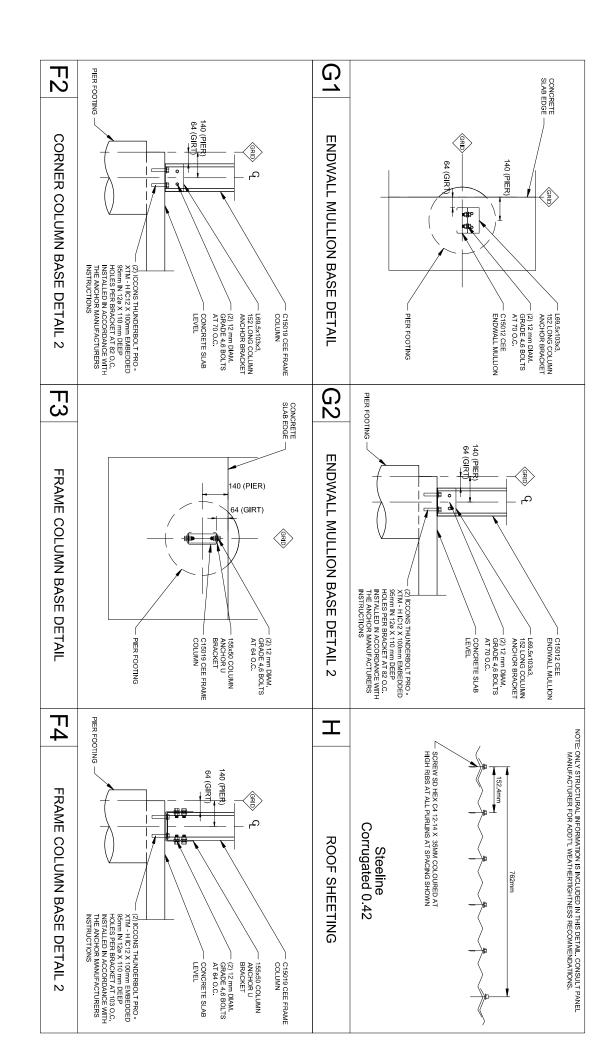


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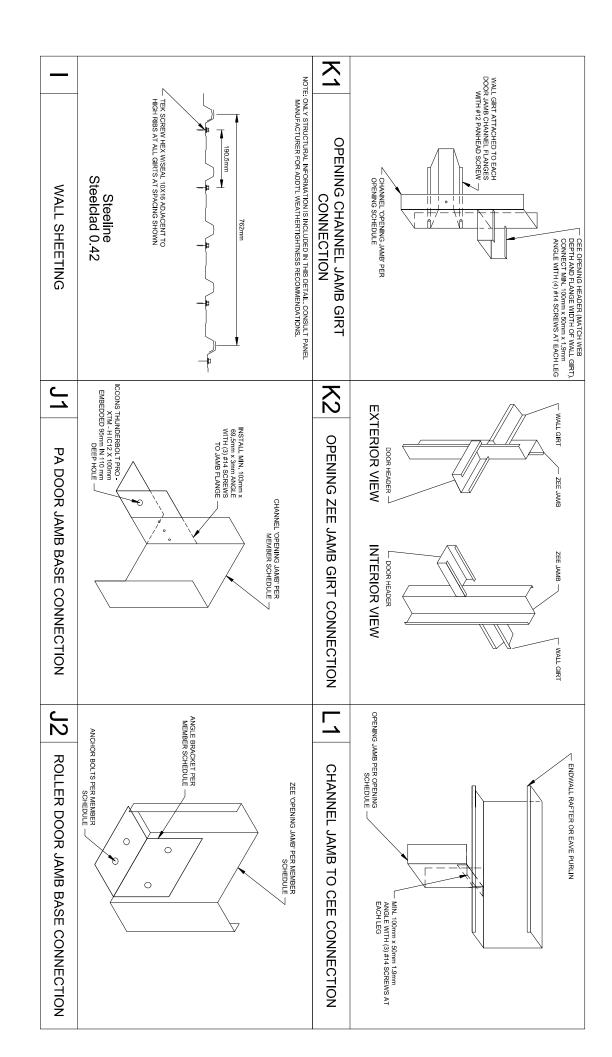
Customer Name: Tom Doyle Site Address: 121 Breaview Drive Old Beach, TAS, 7017 DATE 02-10-2024 JOB NO: LAUS95983520 SHEET 6 of 10

DETAIL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MM UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE 02-10-2024 COLD FORMED BUILDINGS ED BUILDING NED BY NG SYSTEMS VENN ENGI PO Box 3084 S THIRROUL NSW 2515 sheds@venn.engineering ABN 39 626 802 257 Site Address: 121 Breaview Drive Old Beach, TAS, 7017 Customer Name: Tom Doyle DATE 02-10-2024 JOB NO: LAUS95983520 SHEET 7 of 10

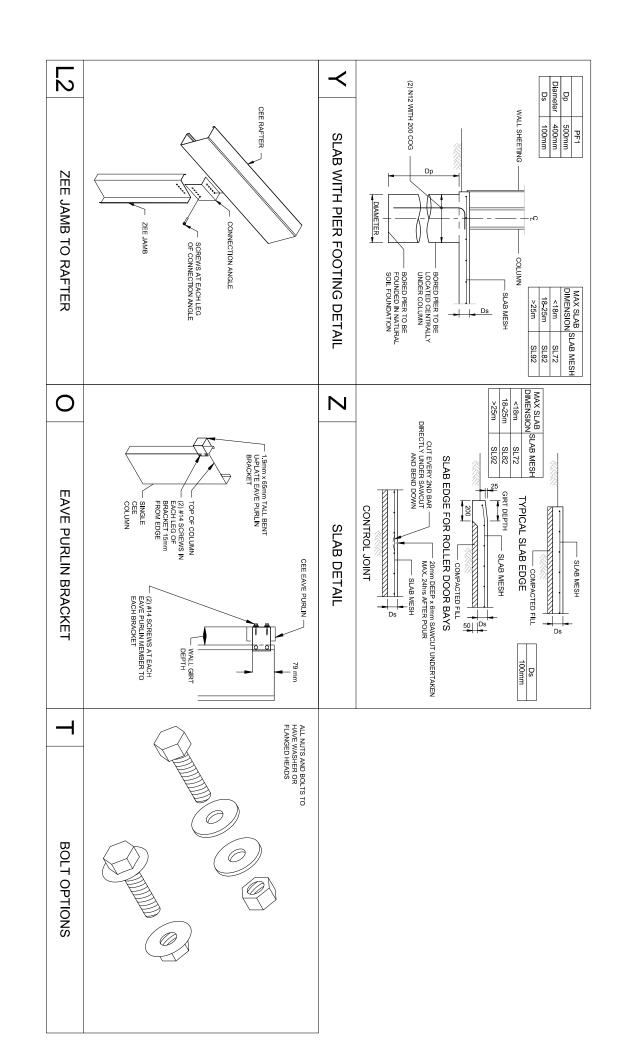












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Site Address: 121 Breaview Drive	Customer Name: Tom Doyle
JOB NO. LAUS95983520	DATE 02-10-2024
	Site Address 121 Breaview Drive

ABN 39 626 802 257	THIRROUL NSW 2515	PO Box 3084	
L.		Signe	
		ö.	
Registered EA Chartered Professional Registered Professional Engineer QL Registered Civil Engineer Building Pr Destinant Carlineer Engineer International	Grant J Wood MIE/	Signed address	

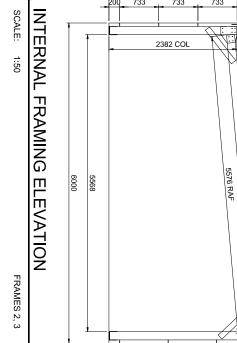






02-10-2024

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ombedded 95mm			
(1) ICCONS ThunderBolt Pro - XTM - H IC12 x 100mm	ANCHOR ROLTS	CONNECTION	
Angle base connection ABC SINGLE	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	
Single C10015	HEADER/SILL	אובואוטבת	ODENING (3)
Single Unipped 64 x 2.4 Cee	JAMB		
	ANCHOR BOLTS	CONNECTION	
Angle base connection ABC C150.70	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	
Single C10015	HEADER/SILL		OPENINGS (1-2)
Single Z15012	JAMB		
Single TH6495 @ 1362mm centres	MEMBER	GIRTS	ENDWALL GIRTS
Single TH6495 @ 733mm centres	MEMBER	GIRTS	SIDEWALL GIRTS
Single C10015	MEMBER	RLIN	EAVE PURLIN
Single TH6495 @ 860mm centres	MEMBER	RLINS	ROOF PURLINS
	ANCHOR BOLTS	CONNECTION	
Angle base connection ABC C150.70	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	ENDWALL MULLION
Single C15012	COLUMN	MEMBER	
	ANCHOR BOLTS	CONNECTION	
Angle base connection ABC C150 70	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	
•	KNEE BRACE		(FRAME 4)
•	APEX BRACE	ויובויוסבת	ENDWALL B PORTAL
Single C15019	COLUMN		
Single C15019	RAFTER		
	ANCHOR BOLTS	CONNECTION	
Angle base connection ABC C150 70	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	
Single C10015	KNEE BRACE		(FRAME 1)
-	APEX BRACE		ENDWALL PORTAL
Single C15019	COLUMN		
Single C15019	RAFTER		
	ANCHOR BOLTS	CONNECTION	
Base cleat bolt down bracket BC 150	BRACKET TYPE	BASE	-
Single C10015	KNEE BRACE		3)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	APEX BRACE		DORTAL (FRAMES 2
Single C15019	COLUMN		
Single C15019	RAFTER		
TYPE		COMPONENT	
CHEDULE	MEMBER SCHEDULE		

installer. Generic Temporary Bracing Information The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid building collapse or damaging structural movement during construction. This collapse can occur with no notice and as such the installation of appropriate The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid building collapse or damaging structural movement during construction. This collapse can occur with no notice and as such the installation of appropriate The installation of temporary bracing is critical to avoid damage, injury, and possible death. Determination, procurement, and correct installation of temporary bracing is the responsibility of the builder / primary contractor /

Bracing Materials

The constructor / installer is to supply suitably sized materials for temporary bracing. These materials are generally capable of tension, but in some circumstances will need to be capable of tension and compression. Load rated ratchet strapping of an appropriate size can be used to temporarily 'x-brace' bays in both directions, until the final bracing systems are fullyinstalled. This is especially critical for buildings where X Bracing is not required in the final structure due to the use of moment frames or diaphragm bracing.

Temporary Bracing Location

Frame First Method (most common) is used, then the use of tension only bracing and creating temporarily braced bays as per Fig 1 and Fig 2. can be used. As a basic guide, a minimum of every 4th bay should have temporary bracing installed as per Fig 2. The location of Temporary bracing will depend on the installation method used. Installation should be completed in accordance with the Construction Package, Engineering Plans, and Instruction Manuals. If the

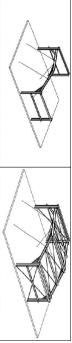
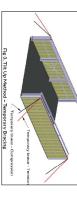


Fig 1. Frame First Temporary Bracing on First Rafter Installed Fig 2. Temporary Bracing Installed as X Bracing

rafters and purlins can be installed with temporary bracing holding rafters in place (similar to Fig 1) until final bracing of diaphragm sheeting is installed If the Tilt Up Method Is used (where walls are constructed on the ground And then tilted into place), then the tops of columns are braced with a tension and compression brace in the same direction Fig 3. Then



capable of fully stabilising the structure during the construction process. angle. The connection strength of temporary bracing is a critical consideration and these connections must be capable of resisting the potentially substantial temporary bracing loads – whether this connection point be to the building, the foundations or to the ground. Dependent upon building size this may include heavy angles and post installed concrete anchors. The temporary bracing methods used must be Typically, braces should be positioned diagonally across the structure from the top to the bottom, intersecting near the midpoint to provide stability, optimally at a 45-degree angle but no less than a 20-degree

Additional Temporary Bracing

The temporary bracing described is a minimum requirement for a standard-sized building in average conditions. Additional consideration should be given to larger building spans and/or challenging site conditions. There may also be an increased risk in relation to partially completed buildings and exposed sites. It is recommended that extra temporary bracing is utilized if moderate wind speeds are expected on site. Additional support elements, such as steel cables may need to be introduced that can be attached to the building's framework and anchored to the ground or other stable structures to provide extra stability. The frame should remain rigid throughout and such responsibility lies with the constructor. Buildings should not be left in a partially completed state longer than necessary.

Bracing Removal
The temporary bracing should not be removed until all purlins, girts and permanent cross bracing, diaphragm bracing or moment frames where used are installed. The temporary bracing is to remain in place
where possible, until the roof and wall clading is fully installed. If you need any further information regarding the installation of temporary bracing or are at all unsure of the necessary requirements for this
where possible, until the roof and wall clading is fully installed. If you need any further information regarding the installation of temporary bracing or are at all unsure of the necessary requirements for this specific building, there are guides available through various industry bodies:

https://www.standards.org.au/ AS/NZS 5131:2016 'Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection. https://www.steel.org.au/ 'Structural steelwork fabrication and erection code of practice', 2014. https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ 'Construction work - steel erection. Information sheet', 2016.

Support is also available at support@actbuildingsystems.com

INSTALLATION ONLY. THE ABOVE INFORMATION REGARDING TEMPORARY BRACING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION FOR THIS DESIGN AND IS PROVIDED AS A GUIDE TO AID